

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2ND, 1889

NUMBER 48

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.
ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM.
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua
dos Orlives.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel.
E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
English service: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting
and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p.m.
J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Pinheira Imperial 37.
Portuguese service: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching
11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting 7:30
p.m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 12 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 10 a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Almeida, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.

IGreja Evangelica Fluminense.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m.; every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SEABANK MISSION AND READING ROOM.
Open daily, No. 30, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
carefully solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correo, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas
train leaves Rio at 5:10 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25
a.m., Rio de Janeiro 9:30 a.m. (terminus) at 11:25 a.m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a.m., arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m., and Ca-
cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo may change, at 9 p.m.
From Barra, Rio train leaves at 10:20 a.m., arriving at Porto
Novo da Cunha at 11:47. Downward train leaves Barra at
5:15 p.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m.; Porto
Novo at 1:05. From Barra, Rio train leaves at 5:10 a.m.,
arrives at Barra at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25. From Barra, Rio train leaves at 11:25 a.m., arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra, Rio train leaves at
3:15 a.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward
train leaves Barra at 11:25 a.m., Cachoeira at 12:20 p.m.,
and Porto Novo at 1:05, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., 3:15
and 5:20 p.m., first goes to Barra arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and
third to Barra arriving at 7:25. Downward train leaves Barra
at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra at 5:17 and Rio at 3:20 p.m.;
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m., arriving at Barra at 5:15 a.m., and
11:15 p.m., and leave Barra at 2 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:20
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Down-
ward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m., every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:10 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m.,
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II R.R.).
LROPOLITANA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m., arriving at 10:47 a.m.,
and 6:15 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.,
and 3:05 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 12:25 a.m. and 6:15
p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m., arriving at
1:21 and 7:05 p.m. From Macaé, trains leave at 5 a.m.,
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.,
arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m., and 6:15 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a.m., and 12 m., 3 and
5 p.m., returning from Figueiras at 7, 9, 10, 30 a.m., 4
4:45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6:30, 8:30,
10 a.m., 12, 30, 5 and 6 p.m., returning at 8:35,
10:05, 11, 25 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p.m.
RIO DE JANEIRO AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—
Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway
at 6:00 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and weekdays, arriving at
Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:25. Passengers change at the
S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the
Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da
Praia at 4 p.m. on weekdays and 7 a.m. on Sundays and
holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave
Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m., and at 3:30 p.m., weekdays
and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Orlives,
No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the
University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College
of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the
Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by exam-
ination, etc., etc., Office: No. 99 Rua 1ª de Março, 12 to
3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaita.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur;
formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to
Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to
4 p.m.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.

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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,221,070
Surplus.....	4,315,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	114,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	32,069,486

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Reserve fund..... £ 150,000

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RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 350,000

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Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2nd, 1889.

For the first time in half a century the 2nd of December is not observed as a national holiday. During all the years of his long life, the people of Brazil have been accustomed to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dom Pedro II with every manifestation of appreciation and affection. They have made him feel that the years added to his life were precious years in the history of the nation, and that his health and happiness were objects of the greatest solicitude to his people. To-day, the 64th anniversary of his birth, no thunders of cannon are heard, no flags are waving in the streets and on the public buildings, no crowds are thronging at the palace to offer congratulations, no illuminations are in preparation for the night, and the old Emperor himself is in exile. A greater reverse of fortune rarely falls to the lot of man—a long life of power and tranquil enjoyment broken suddenly by revolution and exile. Had Dom Pedro II been a tyrant and had his people suffered grievous wrongs at his hands, then so great a reverse would have excited little or no sympathy, but this has not been the cause of complaint. Amiable in character and solicitous for the happiness and prosperity of his people, the Emperor was not a ruler to be feared and hated by his people. Few republics enjoy more liberty than they enjoyed, and few have the administration of affairs so much in their own hands. There has been no time in the history of his reign when the people of Brazil could not have secured any reform desired. The evils of which they complain are evils of their own creation, outgrowths of a lingering feudalism, the barbarous institution of slavery, the domination of a reactionary church, and the blighting influence of unjust privileges based on popular ignorance and apathy. Had the people of Brazil demanded better things through really liberal and progressive representatives, D. Pedro II. would never have stood in the way. Brazil is just what her ruling classes have made her, no more and no less. And those classes, always the source of power and initiative, still remain and are still dominant. For the old Emperor himself, on this day, there should be naught but sympathy and good will. Had he been born in another station of life, his natural abilities and tastes would undoubtedly have made his name honored throughout the world. Fate, however, cast his lot in a place for which nature had not fully equipped him, and then to this was added an education of which the least that can be

said is that it was totally inadequate to fit the youth for the trying position which he was to fill through life. Had he been better trained in political science and had he not wasted so much time in skimming the surface of studies which could be of no use to him, it is probable that his influence in the development of his country would have been greater and more beneficial. As it was, he left the affairs of state to weak and badly educated men, to entertain himself with pursuits which his instructors and admirers deceived him into believing scholastic. While his pursuits did no one harm, his ministers and legislators were plunging the country into inextricable difficulties. His faults were more often negative in character than otherwise, while, truth compels us to say, those of his advisers were often positive and vicious. Now that the unfortunate man has been sent away into exile, it will be no more than just to still honor his virtues and good purposes, and to remember that the causes of all the evils of which the country complains did not go with him.

THE course of events during the past week has exhibited nothing new and interesting. Aside from the consciousness that a great change has taken place and that new elections are impending, one might be led to think that everything is moving on in the same old grooves, and that the Emperor is still up in Petropolis waiting for the evening train to arrive. Business is dull and complaints are heard of the scarcity of money, just as we have so often experienced under the monarchy. Then, too, the republican minister of finance has had a little consultation with the same old gentlemen, bankers and merchants, whom his predecessors were accustomed to consult about the unfavorable state of business, and the panaceas recommended are exactly what might have been expected at any other time. We have changed, and yet are unchanged. Brazil has merely put on a new suit of clothes. The provisional government has unquestionably found that the task of changing and reforming institutions can not be carried out in a day. We were advised some time ago that decrees were soon to be issued declaring civil marriage, the secularization of cemeteries, separation of church and state, universal and compulsory naturalization, and all that, but up to the present time they have not been promulgated. The church has been aroused, however, and we are now being entertained with a discussion of the divorce eccentricities of the United States as a means of defeating civil marriage, the writers evidently forgetting that other countries, notably Great Britain, have such laws without the "20-minutes-for-divorce" diversion. The cabinet should not have announced these decrees so soon, and then we should have been spared these lame discussions. There can be no doubt of the urgent need of many reforms of this character, and we sincerely trust that the government will make the fullest use of its exceptional opportunities to secure them. If left to the Constituinte, or to future legislation, it will take months of discussion, and perhaps years, to obtain them, and even then so crippled with restrictions as to be practically useless. The provisional government, which is invested with arbitrary power, may decree anything it pleases, and we shall certainly feel no regret to see that power used against all the antiquated privileges and institutions which have so long barred the way of progress in Brazil. Regarding the projected constituent assembly, it is now said that a constitution will be drawn up by a commission and then promulgated by decree, the representatives having the power to amend later on.

The very first difficulty has brought out some of the many defects of the famous Affonso Celso banks of issue law which, entirely ignoring the experience and counsels of better informed persons, authorized gold deposits as the basis for emission. It is only one more of those vain attempts of Brazilian statesmen at painting the lily, and which lead to failure and derision. At the meeting of bank officers and brokers held at the Treasury it was unanimously decided that there was a great scarcity of money and the only panacea was decided to be an issue of government money against pledged government securities or specie. This decision was arrived at after it was known that the Banco do Brazil, the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil and the Banco Mercantil de Santos had all received permission to issue their famous, anti-spasmodic and exchange-corrective notes against the deposit of gold. Besides this respectable list of new banks, the Banco Nacional was already authorized to issue notes against a gold deposit, and an onlooker could only suppose that any tightness in the money market could be at once corrected by this revivifying flood of currency, of which every three milreis might possibly represent one milreis in coin. But such is not the opinion of representatives of these very banks recently granted the right of issue. It is the Treasury that is to issue money—and paper money—which money represents no deposit in gold, but one of government bonds! The very same result would have been obtained by the plan of national banks so often advocated in these columns; the scheme opposed by every one of the local press and the one thrown overboard by Sr. Affonso Celso himself. The action of those present at this meeting at the Treasury shows clearly that the very banks which sought and obtained the right of issue are apprehensive of using it. Or why suggest the issue of government money for which they were willing to pay interest and lodge securities in guarantee of the repayment of loans, where their own issue would relieve the money market and the profit on its use would be a return to the bank? Simply because these banks are fully aware that the risks of the immediate demand for gold against presentation of notes are so great that it would be at the very least great imprudence to incur them. The orders of the government to receive these gold notes at fiscal departments help matters to an almost imperceptible extent, for the greater part of the issue would not be used in payments to the Treasury, but in commercial or speculative transactions, and ultimately fall into the hands of parties who would not fail to demand good money for this absurdly devised currency. We have prophesied disaster for the banks of issue law from the time when its organizers, with Sr. Affonso Celso at the head, modified the original project to suit the theories of every specialist in finance, native and foreign, who had concluded—and was prepared to prove his conclusion—that coin alone was money. We felt sure that an early death would overtake this enormity, but were not prepared for so sudden and complete a break-up, and if we are exultant over our repeated assertion that a well tested system, such as the national banking laws of the United States, could not be improved upon by Brazilian financiers, even when backed by a whole library of French and Italian writers on finance, we can readily be excused. We take little note of the question as to whether the Rio money market is tight or not; if facilities at the banks are refused and money only to be had at excessive rates, it is the natural result of the wildest and most baseless speculation seen anywhere on the South American continent.—Buenos Aires

alone excepted. The Treasury has no more reason to come to the assistance of a number of speculators, who with little, if any, capital undertook to invest thousands of *contos de reis* in all sorts of companies and now complain because a 200\$ note will not meet calls on their investments reaching *contos* and wildly ask for government assistance to meet obligations incurred with the evident intention of transferring them at the first opportunity to some unlucky fellow creature. The minister should refuse to take any cognizance of a money market that can be reduced to such a condition by the "high and lofty tumbling" of self-sufficient financiers, and which condition, we regret to say it, is also in part chargeable to some of the banks in Rio.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—The admission of the hat-makers of S. Paulo to the republic was telegraphed here on the 26th ulto.

—Lt. Col. Mallet, who was appointed governor of the state of Ceará, has declined the post.

—A telegram published here on the 28th ulto. announced that the state of Amazonas had joined the Brazilian republic on the 21st.

—On the 29th ulto. the minister of marine sent to the local press a categorical denial of the rumors that sailors had been secretly or publicly shot.

—On the 25th ulto. the consul general of Switzerland notified the minister of foreign affairs that he had been authorized to recognize the Brazilian republic.

—On the 26th ulto. the *ad interim* director of telegraphs here received congratulatory messages dated on the 24th from the chiefs of the same service at Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—On the 26th ulto. the *Gazeta de Noticias* published a telegram to the effect that the Berlin press was inciting the German government to annex the southern provinces of Brazil. The telegram dates from Paris.

—The military students have asked the government to condemn a house on the Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, which is built upon the ground where the proto-martyr of Brazilian republicanism, Silva Xavier, the *Tiradentes*, was executed.

—The *Diário de Noticias* of the 28th states that Lt. Col. Rego Barros of the 25th infantry, and acting governor of Santa Catharina, had been relieved of his command and ordered to report immediately at Rio; the reasons are not given.

—Unsatisfactory reports were spread as to the health of Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, but a conference of doctors examined him on the 27th ulto. and declared that although "the morbid state of the illustrious citizen required every care, it presented no immediate gravity."

—A decree dated on the 25th declares that the attributes of the federal and state governments as to the appointment, retirement, dismissal, suspension and leave of absence to Treasury employees will remain as ordered under present legislation. Chiefs of departments will be appointed by decree, other employees by act of the ministers.

—The states of Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará appear from telegrams to show some intention of objecting to the appointment of governors who are not natives of the states. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic adherence offered the general government is not to disappear at so early a period of the republic. The objection, however, is well taken.

—The municipal chamber of Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, appears to have taken matters into its own hands by dismissing police authorities and clerks of the court. A species of committee of safety was also formed and the item from which we extract the news says the municipal councilors threaten to resign if the governor of the state does not endorse their actions.

—The liberal leaders at Pernambuco applied for orders as to their action under actual circumstances to Sr. Sanavia and Luiz Felipe, the former considered the chief of the party, the latter lately a senator from Pernambuco. Both replied that the republic was an established fact and advised obedience to it and co-operation with its authorities for the preservation of order.

—The gambut *Parnabyba*, with Sr. Gaspar Silveira Martins, who had been arrested at Santa Catharina on the 16th ulto. by order of the provisional government, arrived here on the 27th at 6 p.m. Sr. Silveira Martins was met by the minister of foreign affairs, who, after a conversation, accompanied him on shore, and in his carriage to Botafogo. Apartments had been prepared for the Rio Grande typhoon in Fort Santa Cruz, but as he is reported to have declared his adhesion to the provisional government, the quarters are not likely to be occupied. Sr. Silveira Martins appears to have conversed freely with the officers of his escort and of the *Parnabyba* on his voyage, and to have defined the position he would have taken had the revolution broken upon him while president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Brig. Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho has been appointed governor of the state of Mato Grosso.

—The next great republic to be born among the nations will be the republic of Brazil.—*St. Louis Greer*, Oct. 17.

—A commission of army and navy officers has been formed to organize a full and correct account of the revolution.

—Sr. Canilido de Oliveira, minister of justice in the Oara Preto cabinet, left with his family by the *Nether* on the 28th ulto. for Europe.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a report that before convoking the constituent assembly the government will order the organization of a census throughout the republic.

—The steamer *Algozes* with the Imperial family arrived at St. Vincent on the 30th ult. All were well on board. The steamer would proceed on the voyage to Lisbon immediately after sailing.

—By decree dated on the 25th ulto. the provisional government of S. Paulo dissolved the municipal committees organized to maintain order, as their object had become secure and they were no longer requisite.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the commission to organize the project for the constitution of the republic will be composed of Drs. Santos Werneck, Americo Braziliense, Rangel Pestana, with Dr. Salsinha Marinho as president.

—According to a telegram published here on the 1st Sr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, the Brazilian delegate to the Washington congress, has prophesied anarchy as a result of the republic and the restoration of the monarchy as a consequence of the former in Brazil.

—On the 23rd ult. the chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro received information that the freemen in the Cantagallo and Valença districts threatened a revolt against the republic. He ordered energetic measures to be taken and a police force was sent to the locality, but has since returned and reported everything quiet.

—Rio Grande do Sul journals state that by order of the governor of the state Sr. Vasques and Salgado, ex-deputies, were arrested on board the str. *Taquaréo*, but were afterwards placed at liberty. These gentlemen had been companions of Sr. Silveira Martins and were on their return to Rio Grande after his arrest at Santa Catharina.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of justice advised the commandant of the national guard that as there are imminent none of the cases—foreign war, rebellion, or sedition—under which its services may be necessary, the guard can legally assemble only once during the year, on a previously designated day, for drill and inspection, and that this day must not under any circumstances be within two months of any election.

—On the 30th ult., it was officially announced that the flag of the Brazilian republic will be that referred to in our last issue, viz.: A live celestial globe with the Southern Cross and neighboring stars, in all 21, astronomically displayed, crisscrossed from left to right with a white zone bearing the device *Ordem e Progresso*, the globe upon a yellow lozenge on a green field. The flag was not generally satisfactory to the public, but the government has determined upon its adoption.

—According to *O Paiz*, the Lisbon press is objecting to an official reception being given the Emperor on his arrival there. The same journal is responsible for the following rumors: A syncretic composed of Dr. Peter (sic) and German bankers has been formed to buy up Brazilian securities in London, news received by the *Times* states that a revolutionary tendency has appeared in Portugal and that Portuguese and Spanish securities were falling; a republican triumph in the Iberian peninsula was believed to be imminent; that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco in an interview at Buenos Aires had stated that he would support a popular federal republic and that he was of opinion that the enthusiastic and idealistic temper of the Brazilians will alter embarrassments to the initiative of the new government. All the above are extracts from telegrams.

—The following telegram appeared in *O Paiz* of the 27th ulto.:—Bahia, 25 (delayed). The ironclad *Riachuelo*, which is anchored in this port, conveyed the national steamer *Algozes* to Lat. 11° S. and Long. 35° W. of Greenwich. The *Algozes* was left at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd. All well on board the *Algozes*. The commandant of the *Riachuelo* became changing his course asked for news of the ex-Emperor and his family. D. Pedro de Alcantara preserves constant calmness, occupying himself on board with literary work. He had translated some sonnets of Spanish poets. The ex-Empress, D. Theresia Christina Maria, showed resignation and manifested no complaint or feeling against those who had abandoned her. There was, however, visible in the emperor's face a physical lassitude. The Countess d'Eu was resigned to circumstances and Count d'Eu continued in his unalterable tranquillity. Only the state of D. Pedro Augusto inspired some care. The ex-Emperor's grandson was feeling great nervous irritability, complaining frequently that his life was threatened and that they were seeking to kill him. On board there was an apprehension that his mind was affected by what is known as the "mania of persecution." He was frequently in conversation with Count d'Eu. The companions of D. Pedro de Alcantara and his family were enjoying good health.

—Brig. Gen. Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer has been appointed commandant general of artillery, the post recently held by Count d'Eu.

—The provisional government of S. Paulo has accepted the offer of Dr. Ezequiel Freire to write an account of the revolution there as it appears from official documents and personal experience.

—According to a Santa Catharina journal, on the 18th ulto., at night 42 men of the 25th infantry battalion met the band on its return from an entertainment and ordering it to precede them marched through the streets with the flag of the old 15th battalion of volunteers, yelling and making a noise generally. The officers of the battalion, some of the men and a police force interfered and at the first encounter beat the rebels, disarming and capturing them, after killing one and seriously wounding three.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that the hail storm which visited southern Minas on the 15th ult. caused heavy damage to the plantations about Rio Novo.

—On the 23rd ult. the governor of Rio de Janeiro appointed a commission of three to revise the civil, judicial and ecclesiastical division of the state.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has asked the war minister to furnish the state police with 400 Coublin rifles, 100 Spencer repeating carbines and 20,000 cartridges.

—On the 22nd the governor of Rio de Janeiro notified the assembly that by a decree dated on the 20th all provincial assemblies, elected under the Empire, are dissolved, and that it should close its sessions.

—A telegram published here states that the municipal chamber of Pernambuco had voted its budget with a reduction of expenses to the amount of 300,000\$, secured by reducing the number of employees and amount of pensions.

—The judges and other legal luminaries of the town of Rio Branco, Minas Geraes, address the governor as "most excellent sir," quite in the old monarchial style. They, however, save the situation by winding up with "health and fraternity."

—A S. Paulo local journal states, as a report, that the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, an American pastor of the Presbyterian church for many years resident in that city, had secured subscriptions in the United States reaching 1,000,000\$ to build a university at S. Paulo.

—The little town of Itaganga, S. Paulo, is divided into two hostile camps over the selection of a new name. One party wants it called "Quintanópolis," while the other wants the euphonious title of "Dendrolópolis." Why not combine on Decapintópolis?

—The number of cases of heri-heri among the garrison at Rio Grande do Sul has become so alarming that the government has ordered the immediate establishment of a hospital for the disease, and will send the necessary material at once to that city.

—The cab-drivers in S. Paulo struck work because the police ordered them to have in their carriages tables of fares according to hours. The "cavies" of S. Paulo considered that a little too much like interference with liberty of competition for a republic.

—On the 23rd at the invitation of the governor of the state various ex-members of the provincial assembly at Rio de Janeiro met and submitted their views as to necessary improvements in various parts of the state. The governor took notes of the ideas of his visitors for future investigation.

—São Paulo is bound "to take the cake" in the matter of national hymns. Several have already been written and published, and others are nearly ready. The Paulistas are not going to be hampered by any official competition; they propose to publish and leave the public to choose at pleasure.

—The Santos people are rather disposed to hoast because a cargo of Rangoon rice had arrived there. We think it is rather a cause for regret; a great agricultural country, and, in this case, a state that has within its boundaries a place that produces excellent rice, Itapue, should not welcome the importation of cereals.

—At a place called Itambé, Pernambuco, two Capuchin missionaries recently married 298 couples in 20 days, who had therefore dispensed with the ceremony, and 32 couples that were free from the sins of the preceding; 106 children and 17 adults were baptized and 2,240 persons took communion. Itambé was then ready for the republic.

—The butchers of Pernambuco are hasty tempered. On the 11th ulto. one of them objected to a customer who was censuring his having advanced the price of beef, and closed an argument by driving his whittle into the customer's shoulder and stomach. The price of beef will interest this particular customer but little for some time, if he does not die?

COFFEE NOTES

—A proposition has been made to the Rio de Janeiro state government to transfer the capital to the Theresopolis mountains. The parties offering the proposal will take charge of the removal.

—It is proposed to create a University to cost \$500,000 at S. Paulo. The tram company interested proposes to grant gratis professors of the new establishment provided it be located in the monument commemorating of the declaration of independence at Ypiranga.

—On the 9th ult. interest guarantees of 6 per cent. per annum were granted for the establishment of the following central sugar factories: for 4 in Sergipe and Parahyba do Norte, capital 2,600,000\$; one near Muriheca, Pernambuco, capital 750,000\$; and one near Magé, Rio de Janeiro, capital 400,000\$.

—The Campinas ladies in their red dresses and phrygian caps visited the capital of S. Paulo yesterday. They were accompanied by many societies and met with a most cordial welcome at S. Paulo, including a grand lunch. We hope the Campinas ladies, before discarding their red frocks and caps, will pay Rio a visit.

—According to a provincial contemporary there was an explosion a few days since in a fireworks factory in São Paulo. The explosion, says our colleague, "produced a dislocation of air which threw the doors and roof of the house a long distance from the place." A "dislocation" like this is so peaceful a country as Brazil is altogether out of place.

—The inhabitants of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, are making a fight to have the capital of the state removed to their city. The present capital, Nictheroy, and its suburb, S. Domingos, are already in such a state of abandonment that the removal of the seat of the state government would make little difference to land-owners. The advantage is that Campos is so far from the Rua do Ouvidor, which is the public employes' paradise.

—On the 9th ult. a number of Italian immigrants created a disturbance at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. They had arrived some days before from the Caxias colony, and were ordered to return by the immigration authorities, they refusing to obey and applying to their consul for protection. The consul declared he could do nothing and was threatened with violence by his fellow-countrymen, whereupon the police placed a guard over the consulate.

—Cane-planting to some extent is reported from the municipality of S. Sebastião do Cahy, Rio Grande do Sul, where experiments in the manufacture of sugar are said to have proved satisfactory. The experimenter, Sr. José Walter, has ordered from Europe the necessary machinery for establishing a central factory, and as Rio Grande has up to now been entirely dependent on the northern states for its sugar supply the question of its manufacture locally is of interest to them.

—Telegrams received in Bahia on the 20th ult. state that new disturbances had occurred at Ilhéos. Some 100 armed men attacked the plantation of Gentil José de Castro, who with his adherents resisted and several deaths and many wounded resulted. Certainly these facts can be stopped by a careful shooting of a few members of each of the factions. At Entre Rios, in the same state, a regular reign of terror existed; prisoners were liberated from the jail, the parish priest was driven away, houses sacked, etc. No mention is made of what had been done to correct affairs.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Journal* on the 30th ult. bears a report that the Banco Constructor is the purchaser of both the S. Christovão and Villa Isabel tram companies.

—Our São Paulo exchanges state that the Paulista company has ordered four more steamers and a number of barges for the increasing traffic on the Rio Moggygnassi.

—Dr. Engenio de Mello is to take the place of Dr. Ewbank da Camara as director of the Estrada Central (late D. Pedro II) railway, the latter going to Europe on a government commission.

—The October traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 162,160\$120, of which 44,630\$560 to and 95,867\$860 from the interior. Passengers and goods are not specified nor are expenses given.

—The struggle between the contractors and the engineer of the government line from Bagé to Uruguanyma, Rio Grande do Sul, has been finally settled by the minister of agriculture, *ad interim*, ordering that the representative proposed by the contractors and refused by the engineer should be accepted.

—Decree No. 22 of the 29th ult. permits the S. Christovão tram company to transfer its property and privileges to any purchaser. On the 30th the *Journal* publishes the minutes of the meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th in which it is stated that A. A. Nettleton and others were the purchasers.

—The Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura, government experimental farm, has succeeded in grafting Maragogipe and Java coffee on Liberian stocks. This is an important matter, if it can be made of commercial value, for the state of Rio Janeiro particularly, for if the old stocks can be used for grafting, and this can be done with some fruit bearing trees, there is no reason why the coffee zone should not show a return of its former prosperity.

—Sundry exports from Colômbia and Galle for the past 10 years. The season is from 1st October to 30th September.

	coffee	tea	cinchona	cocoa	cocoanut oil
season	cwt.	lbs	lbs	lbs	cwt.
1888-89	86,440	32,516,682	10,495,487	14,611	327,430
1889-90	136,095	20,755,779	11,724,032	12,611	385,726
1886-87	150,499	12,021,366	14,384,184	15,458	394,478
1885-86	223,693	7,179,359	15,364,912	13,347	234,308
1884-85	314,811	3,796,684	11,678,360	6,758	274,098
1883-84	323,941	2,699,539	11,497,947	9,961	473,530
1882-83	299,053	2,342,882	8,095,505	3,388	506,299
1881-82	364,846	623,292	3,095,895	1,018	183,768
1880-81	453,748	977,590	1,209,720	479	247,113
1879-80	669,014	103,654	1,080,518	122	375,993

—Ceylon Observer. The above table should be studied by Brazilian planters as a proof of how their Ceylon colleagues, when coffee became a thing of the past, turned their activity to other products. The increase in tea is stupendous; while cocoa and cinchona also jumped as coffee fell off.

—Our old chief export Coffee has been dethroned, and although still leading the list is now of much less importance than some others. The steadily falling-off in the exports year by year, we fear, will not be reversed in season 1889-90. With better news of crops in some parts of Dimpula, we were hopeful that at least 100,000 cwt. might be estimated for the current year; but the latest news of a very poor prospect of spring crops in Java clashes with this anticipation somewhat, and we question if the past season's exports are to be exceeded in the coming twelve months.

Finally, we give here in a tabular form the actual exports of season 1888-89 and our preliminary estimates for 1889-90:

Staple Exports.	Season 1888-89	Estimate for 1889-90.
Tea	32,516,682 lb.	42,000,000 lb.
Cocoa	14,611 cwt.	16,000 cwt.
Coffee	86,440 cwt.	90,000 cwt.
Cinchona bark	10,495,487 lb.	7,500,000 lb.
Cocoanut oil	327,430 cwt.	350,000 cwt.

—Ceylon Observer, Oct. 9th.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the passport nuisance is to be abolished. Good!

—The French corvette *Saut*, Capt. Fournier, arrived here from Montevideo on the 26th ult. The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts.

—The Associação Commercial has deposited its confidence, withdrawn somewhat abruptly from Sr. Afonso Celso, with Sr. Ruy Barbosa and his colleagues.

—A meeting of planters was held here on the 25th ult. and a committee appointed to lay before the government the necessity of prompt measures to acquire a supply of labor.

—A technical auxiliary in the person of a first lieutenant has been granted the governor of Sergipe. The governors of other states seem to get along without such an aid.

—What will the poor jewellers do with their stocks of "stars" now that all further decorating is given over? It is sweet to endure sacrifices for one's country, but it is very hard to lose money.

—The United State of Brazil was not one week old before the necessity for a national anthem was felt; the United States of America appears to have gone along very well for 114 years without a national anthem at all.

—Dr. William Michler, professor of industrial chemistry at the Polytechnic school, died here on the 26th ult. Dr. Michler was devoted to his science and was an indefatigable laborer. His death will occasion a serious loss to the school.

—That a man may be induced to steal hoots or shoes can be understood, but that any self-respecting thief should steal *lunaticas* is an outrage on his class. A low-down foreigner was guilty of the crime and naturally the police have him in charge.

—With "Most Illustrious and Most Excellent" abolished in official documents, when is the "Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber" going to follow so meritorious a course with its title? And what becomes of the "loyal and heroic" of the city's official name?

—The corvette *Trojano* left this port on the 26th ult. with sealed orders. One journal states the destination of the vessel to be Bahia, another Montevideo, while other authorities are of the opinion that Rio Grande do Sul will be the port of destination.

—Now that an entire change in the stamps of the country has become necessary, why can not the minister of finance save expense to the Treasury and afford convenience to the public by issuing stamps available for both revenue and postal service? It is a great annoyance to have the present system continued.

—Lieutenant José Augusto Vinhas was by decree of the 15th ult. appointed director-general of telegraphs *ad interim*.

—Sr. José White, the violinist, left for Europe on the 28th ult. Sr. White greatly quite a reputation here as a fiddler among the "upper ten."

—There are said to be 300 hogs in the 1st district of the Engenho Novo parish of this city. This number does not include the owners.

—The action is approved of the commander of the cruiser *Guandara* in purchasing a stove for his ship, but it appears he should have obtained authority from the department of marine first. Red tape, red tape! dear art thou to the official heart.

—It is interesting to observe that while the crown was immediately removed from the coats of arms decorating the various shops which had the privilege of using "Imperial" before their names, the old arms were permitted to remain in a forsaken and grief-tokening condition. The shop-keepers seemed unwilling to go the "whole hog" at one time.

—The employes at the postoffice are again complaining that their health and the service suffer from the confined quarters furnished them. The government should oblige the Associação Commercial to immediately commence work on their new building, where the Caixa de Amortização could be accommodated, and thus leave the whole of the present building, in part occupied by it, for the postoffice.

—A writer in the *Novidades* makes a very sensible appeal for the preservation of the old national anthem. The protector of the "brava gente" points out that the recent attempts at its improvement are ridiculously insufficient, and as the anthem is not a monarchical hymn, it would be advantageous to preserve it. The writer declares the words for the new anthem as accepted are "vulgar," or commonplace.

—On the 22nd ult. two lads, school-boys, were playing with a revolver, which one of them had recently purchased, inspired possibly by a desire to show himself armed when every one else appeared to be. The pistol was of course accidentally discharged and the owner received the ball in his leg. He died on the 25th. Why the schoolmaster allowed such dangerous toys about his establishment is a mystery.

—O *Pais* on the 26th ult. published a rumor that the municipal chamber was to be suspended and a committee appointed to look into its accounts. It would have been an ungrateful return to men, who declared the republic before the active leaders of the movement had spoken, and the report was contradicted on the following day. Since then, however, José do Patrocínio has resigned from the council, which makes the outlook decidedly ominous.

—The meeting of members of the Associação Commercial to endorse the present government was held on the 27th ult. in a saloon of the Bank of Brazil. It appears to have been a very quiet affair in comparison with the great Afonso Celso manifestation, but passed its vote of confidence. The meeting was presided over by Sr. Boenayna, minister of foreign affairs, by invitation, he happened to be present, and he addressed some remarks of a tranquillizing character to commerce and to foreigners. The fact of a minister presiding over a meeting called to vote confidence in a cabinet of which he is a member, may be of questionable taste to some hyper-critics.

—Conde d'Eu's declaration that his services would have been at the disposition of Brazil under any form of government, had not circumstances rendered this impossible, started the bile of Father Citizen John Emmanuel, who under the tree, enlightened and eminently patriotic conservative ruler was a member of that Chamber of Deputies which first voted unlimited confidence in the pro-slavery Catepine government and then rushed the abolition law through its "angust and most worthy" body. He was so incensed that the hold of the conservatives on power was lost, that upon Ouro Preto assuming the government he had no shame in cheering for the republic in the Chamber after his oath. This is the sort of a *faute* who undertakes to charge a defenceless man with inconsistency, or worse, and claim glory for himself when just the contrary should be meted out to him.

—We were unwilling to criticise the first flag adopted by the republic, for its allegorical meanings were so deep and then so clearly explained in the *Diário Oficial*, that we supposed the celestial sphere and the "Southern cross" were fixtures. As the old arms, with the crown replaced by a star, have very sensibly been re-adopted, we may say that the celestial sphere with its astronomically arranged constellation and stars reminded us forcibly of a plum pudding, of which the plums had all descended to one corner, leaving one only star, or plum, above the white strip, the pudding cloth, to show where the others had been. Since the foregoing was written, it is announced that the astronomical flag will be adopted. Following the tactics of our native colleagues, we beg to say that the "plum-pudding" has no reference to the flag at all, but to a picture we saw the other day in the *Ouvidor*. The "single star" proposed would be meaningless on the Brazilian flag, while that of the famous southern constellation, which shines only at night, will be exquisitely appropriate.

—When a poor man's corns get sore, why should not the government furnish him with plasters?

—The minister of the interior has ordered the suspension of the service of qualifying voters under the old law.

—It is announced that the officers of the Chilean ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* will give a grand ball to our social luminaries on the 5th inst.

—Four commissioners have been appointed to revise educational plans generally, and a fifth will propose the reform of the Fine Arts Academy.

—A Dutch squadron composed of the corvettes *Tromp*, *Atjeh* and *Von Galen*, under command of Commodore Stockmann, arrived here on the 29th ult.

—The minister of marine has asked the Treasury for 44,468. 17. 9 to pay for 1,000 Kropatscheek earbines ordered through Barão de Tefé, now in Europe.

—We would like to advise our readers that while this city may no longer be called the "Corte," it still continues to figure geographically and officially as Rio de Janeiro.

—The Derby Club has resolved to celebrate the birth of the Brazilian republic by offering a prize of 7,000\$ to native-bred horses, which prize will be known as "15 de Novembro."

—The final nominations of police delegates and sub-delegates were published on the 28th ult. One of the sub-delegates is an ecclesiastical authority apparently, as he is a *monsenhor*.

—The daughters of the minister of war are only awaiting the final decision as to the Brazilian flag to embroil them for presentation to the military cadets and the students at the higher military school.

—On July 9th last a thief was caught red-handed—at least he was coming out of a chicken-house and had some of the hints. He denied his guilt before the jury on the 26th ult. and was promptly acquitted by his complices.

—"Frigorificental fish, mark Dalziel" has been analyzed by the medical experts employed by the custom house. *Frigorificental* is a verb to make Dr. Castro Lopes tell off the rest of his by no means abundant locks.

—There has been some changing around among the clerks of the Treasury and *Recebedoria*, and the chief of the latter department goes on retired pay. Orders from the minister of finance also aim at reducing the staff of employes in charge of appraising property for taxation purposes.

—Barão Sampaio Vianna, for many years and under many administrations, inspector of the custom-house here, has been re-elected at his own request, and will be succeeded by Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral. Sr. Amaral is a lawyer and was a prominent member of the republican party for a number of years past.

—The Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, left on sick leave by the *Galicia* on the 27th ult. The minister deeply offended the Brazilian republican element and also a considerable proportion of the Portuguese colony here by his action during the excitement consequent upon the Adriano do Valle embroglio.

—All the books and papers, with the exception of the library of the extinguished Council of State have been ordered by the minister of the interior to be sent to the Arquivo Publico. It will be necessary to enlarge the Arquivo, unless some "weeding" of public documents ordered for storage there is undertaken.

—The British corvette *Swallow* arrived here on the 27th ult. from the River Plate and the Argentine cruiser *La Argentina* from Bahia Blanca on the same day. The United States corvette *Richmond* arrived here from the south on the 28th ult. and the British gunboat *Aymph* left for Montevideo on the same day.

—A telegram published here on the 28th ult. states that the government owes contractors of supplies furnished the famine-stricken state of Ceará no less than 4,000,000\$. This Ceará business is becoming exceedingly grim; it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be made and, if discovered, speculators given a taste of law under the republic.

—Two jaguars (*onças*) at the zoological garden died suddenly after eating some pieces of fowl, the remains of which were found in the cage. The inference is that some scoundrel poisoned the beasts; the unfortunate monkeys at the garden had already suffered at the hands of the brutes in human form and not very long ago a kangaroo was killed. Either the guards at the garden are good for nothing, or they are in collusion with the perpetrators of these acts of brutality.

—O *Pais* of the 30th ult. gives a rebuke to those governments that had already recognized the Brazilian republic. O *Pais* commences by contradicting the news given by some of the press that the French republic had recognized that of Brazil and continues: "The news is not rigorously exact, nor is there time that the French government can learn the true situation in Brazil to recognize, under the form of international law, the new regime, etc." The United States, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Switzerland are thus declared to be unacquainted with the form of international law.

BIRTH.

On November 28th, at Paignton, Devonshire, the wife of W. L. Wolstenholme, of a daughter.

November 30th, 1889.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	New York price	Cost	Closing quotation
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ANEIRO

RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000 \$	2,000,000 £	—	Agric. do Brazil	40 ½	437 000	328 200	428 000
500,000,000	1,300,000	32,775 ½	Auxiliar	9 000—July 89	400	300 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	40	43 100	48 000
4,650,000	1,100,000	11,500	Bankatlantico	—	—	—	—
100,000,000	39,700,000	6,008,492	Brazil	5 000—July 89	300	265 000	— 265 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	20	108 000	—
52,000,000	200,000	21,509	Caixa Creditu Commercial	6 000—July 89	100	60 000	— 55 000
12,000,000	—	—	Colombador e Aguilas	—	200	255 000	245 000
300,000,000	130,000,000	3,472,221	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 000—July 89	200	76 000	74 000—85 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	1 833—July 89	40	—	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Comerciantes	9 000—July 89	200	210 000	230 000—245 000
200,000,000	12,800,000	2,168,000	Comercial	7 200—July 89	40	—	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	40	40 000	48 000—50 000
80,000,000	8,000,000	—	Construtor do Brazil	—	40	210 000	—
10,000,000	3,749,350	148,523	Credito Real	8 000—July 89	200	205 000	226 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	Delcredere	12 000—July 89	200	110 000	—
1,000,000	6,500,000	610,000	Disconto, Limited	65—Nov 89	£10	55 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Industria Nacional	4 000—July 89	40	160 000	—
2,000,000	6,250,000	1,020,000	Intercambio e Mercantil	6 000—July 89	80	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	Intermediario	—	8	35 000	47 000—53 000
200,000,000	2,354,200	—	Lavoura e Comercio	2 150—April 89	60	500 000	— 125 000
61,250,000	1,654,000	3,000	London e Brazilian, Limited	1—April 89	20	90 000	90 000—94 000
2,000,000	2,600,000	—	Mercantil e Varejo	—	10	88 000	85 000—89 000
90,000,000	17,500,000	12,600	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	6 000—July 89	80	—	—
3,000,000	2,200,000	12,600	Popular	do 2 series	6 000—June 89	300	70 000
4,000,000	2,200,000	400,528	Predial	—	20	—	— 74 000
1,000,000	200,000	—	Rio de Janeiro	—	20	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	7,820,538	Rural e Hypothecario	10 000—July 89	300	375 000	370 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	Sociedade American	—	40	42 000	—
10,000,000	1,750,000	81,075	União de credito	2 800—April 89	20	—	—
PROVINCIAL.							
2,000,000	1,000,000	12,175 ½	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000—July 89	100	55 000	—
100,000,000	2,500,000	204,198	Credito Real do	3 000—July 89	50	60 000	— 70 000
—	—	—	do 2 series do	1000—July 89	10	14 000	13 000—15 000
1,000,000	2,000,000	30,000	Estado do Rio de Janeiro	1 000—July 89	100	220 000	—
5,000,000	3,200,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 000—July 89	100	38 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	30	58 000	—
500,000	900,000	10,000	Paraná, S. Paulo	1 750—July 89	30	60 000	—
1,000,000	975,000	—	Provincial de Minas	7 000—July 89	70	—	—
2,000,000	1,200,000	13,704	Territorial Minas	12 000—July 89	200	420 000	—

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies.	Dividend paid	Nonrail revenue	Lost	Closing quotation
12,000,000\$	1,813,300\$	—	Rabenh and Minas	1 1/2 1/2—July 89	2 1/2	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,245\$	Baço de Amaro	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	11,642	Campos and Caratinga ..	4 000—Feb. 89	200	204 1/2	107 1/2—220 1/2
2,000,000	2,000,000	241,231	Espírito Santo & Canavieiras	10 000—Jan 89	200	140 000	—
1,000,000	1,400,000	—	Itajaí de Fára and Florian ..	3 0-0—Jan 89	200	170 000	—
35,000,000	50,000,000	41,258	Leopoldina	1 1/2 1/2—Aug. 89	1,200 100	147 000	18 000—
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	14 1/2—Aug. 89	—	74 000	15 000—
12,000,000	1,200,000	120,945	Maranhão and Campina	3 000—July 89	200	100 000	92 000—
2,000,000	—	—	Maurici	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	—	Monte Claro	—	20	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	—	Vigário	—	200	205 000	—220 000
4,570,000	3,199,200	51,829	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Aug. 89	200	200 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	7 000—July 89	20	—	—
830,000	729,500	62,442	Rio de Fara and Rio	6 000—May 89	200	165 000	—
10,000,000	1477,000	—	S. Jacinto do Rio Preto	7 000—July 89	200	155 000	—
10,655,000	1,065,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	7 000—July 89	200	—	—
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	—	—	187 000	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	—	—	41 000	—
31,000,000	4,000,000	—	Sapucahy	—	10	—	64 000
37,000,000	14,000,000	—	Sao Catharina	—	200	—	—
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	3 000—July 89	—	120 000	—
—	—	—	do prolongation	2 1/2—July 89	40	95 0 00	90 000—110 000
1,500,000	1,813,173	40,481	União Valenciana	6 1/2 1/2—Feb. 89	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Viçosa Central do Brazil ..	—	40	65 000	—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual income	Last year	Closing quotation
5,400,000	5,400,000	102,600	Caris Urbano	4500—July 87	2000	2600	
100,000,000	13,000,000		Juridic Insurance	1 3/4—Oct. 87	200	124 00	135.50—135.50
100,000,000	213,000		Laragamas, and tunnel ..		200		
50,000,000	8,000,000	84,180	Paranaima	4 000—July 87		77 00	
1,200,000	600,000	35,000	Pereira Alegre	4 000—July 87			
4,000,000	4,000,000	307,500	S. Christus	15 000—July 87	200	260 00	
3,500,000	2,500,000	24,000	Vila Isabel	7 500—July 87	200	230 00	

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Shares
4,000,000	2,300,000	37,400	Altamira	1871-1872 July 13	250	1 1/2	—
3,000,000	150,000	2,447 1/2	Arg. y Fomento	15 1/2-1872 July 13	250	4	—
2,000,000	200,000	25 1/2	Atenas	1871-1872 July 2	10	9 5/8	—
2,000,000	200,000	16,000	Bonanza	1 1/2-1872 July 2	200	15 1/2	—
2,000,000	100,000	10,750	Compañía	2 1/2-1872 July 2	25	10	—
4,000,000	2,500,000	216 1/2	Electricidad	3 1/2-1872 July 2	125	105 1/2	—
2,300,000	250,000	194 3/8	Garantía	3 1/2-1872 July 2	100	113 1/2	—
3,000,000	200,000	10,142	Industrial	4 1/2-1872 July 2	10	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	350,000	Integración	1871-1872 July 2	—	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	12 1/2	Lealtad	1 1/2-1872 July 2	10	—	—
2,000,000	100,000	119 1/2	N. y P. Permanente	2 1/2-1872 July 2	50	—	—
1,500,000	250,000	176,000	Presidente	3 1/2-1872 July 2	50	12 1/2	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	9,547	Provincia	2 1/2-1872 July 2	20	15 1/2	—
1,000,000	5,130	11,423	Unión Com. y Vigilancia	4 1/2-1872 July 2	20	20 1/2	—
1,000,000	—	11,423	Vigilancia	1 1/2-1872 July 2	10	2 1/2	—

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Wompa's share	Last rate Closing quotation

SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing month
£625,000	£508,237½	£30,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	112 ½ - June 95	£12 104	978500	
9,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	1,112,345\$	Amplifier de Navegação	128000 - July 95	200\$	395 000	31/5/2000 - 3700
4,000,000	4,000,000	20,934	Nacional de Navegação	15 000 - July 95	210	135 000	335 0 - 0 - 23
624,600	624,600		S. João da Ilha e Campos	7 000 - July 95	210	125 000	

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal date	Last	Closing quotation
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	171,539\$	Alfonso	154 000—	July 29	200\$	2008-00
550,000	—	—	Riberty	—	—	200	—
400,000	400,000	—	Rim Elm	—	—	200	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	30,712\$	Brasil Industrial	1 000—	Jan 29	165 000	—
240,000	—	—	Brasilia	—	—	500	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Caraca	12 000—	July 29	200	215 000
530,000	250,000	—	Confaria Industrial	10 000—	July 29	200	215 000
1,000,000	900,000	—	D. Isidoro	—	—	200	205 000—
530,000	250,000	8,492	Industrial Mineira	12 000—	Jan 29	200	200 000
400,000	400,000	5,585	Pao Grande	12 000—	July 29	200	200 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	53,243	Republicana	7 000—	Jan 29	200	170 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	63,147	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 000—	Jan 29	200	170 000
600,000	300,000	77\$	Rio de Janeiro	14 000—	July 29	200	170 000
550,000	350,000	—	S. Christovam	5 000—	Jan 29	200	170 000
700,000	700,000	2,418	S. Luzaro	7 500—	July 29	200	210 000
850,000	600,000	26,145	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	—	200	210 000

400,000	—	Agro. Col. m. de Vasconcelos	2000	1,265,000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	Cant. e Vapão Fluminense	2000	—	—
753,000	753,000	Camaretas Iluminadas	2000	125,000	—
1,100,000	3,000,000	Comercio e Lavoura	1890-1891	40	400,000
20,000	—	Comercio e Industria	1890-1891	400	0,000
30,000	130,000	Cond. alha	—	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	D. casa D. Pedro II	Sept. 3	230	17,000
200,000	400,000	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	July 3	200	—
2,000,000	4,000,000	Empresa de Obras Publicas	—	100,000	—
310,000	7,000	Fabrica de Biscauitos	—	16	—
345,000	16,135	Ind. e Com. Market	1890-1891	100	11,000
4,000,000	1,900,000	Ind. L. e V. de Viçosa	July 3	100	100,000
220,000	200,000	Industrial Plant. (N. square)	July 3	30	—
2,600,000	2,100,000	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.	—	20	—
1,200,000	1,600,000	Nacional de Obras	—	100	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	Nova Industria	—	200	—
7,000,000	1,000,000	Pastori, Agric. e Industrial	1890-1891	125,000	—
1,000,000	200,000	Pastori Moura	—	15	25,000
53,000	4,000	Ph. square of Rio	—	100	—
3,000,000	1,000,000	Progre. s. Maritimo	1890-1891	200	300,000
2,000,000	200,000	Saneamento do Rio	—	100	—
1,100,000	1,200,000	Servic. s. Maritimo	1890-1891	120	0,000

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